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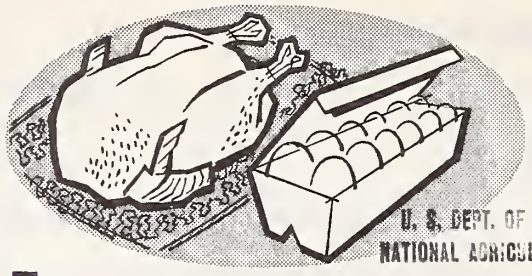
POULTRY and EGG SITUATION



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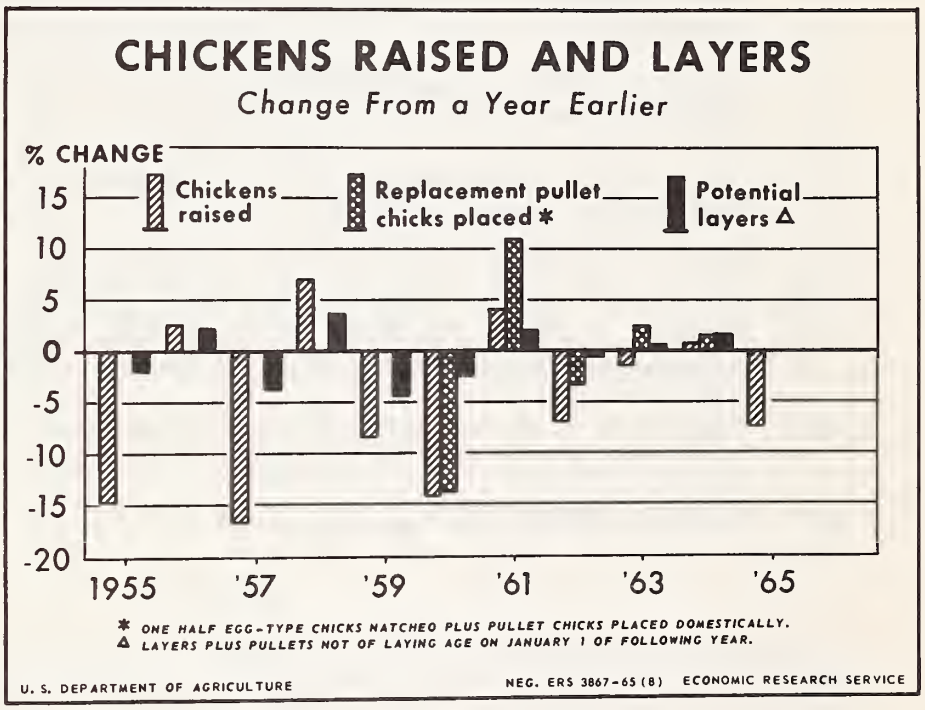
Egg producers are raising 7 percent fewer flock replacement chickens this year than last. Consequently, the number of layers on farms, this fall and winter is expected to be below a year earlier. On August 1, potential layers (layers and pullets not yet laying) totaled 374 million, 4 percent fewer than in August 1964. However, the Nation's laying flock in coming months will probably average only about 2 percent smaller because farmers likely will keep their older birds in production longer. And, egg production may be down even less because the uptrend in the rate of lay likely will continue.



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Strength in Poultry Prices Continues
Red Meat Supplies Reduced
Poultry Output Expands
Fewer Replacement Chickens Raised

Published 5 times a year
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, September 1, 1965

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SUMMARY

Egg production in the first 7 months of 1965 totaled 107 million cases, the same as in January-July last year. July output was 15.0 million cases, down from the seasonal peak of 16.0 million in May but up from 14.8 million in July 1964. During January-July, both layer numbers and the rate of lay were essentially unchanged. However, egg volume the rest of the year probably will be shrinking relative to the 1964 level because producers are expected to raise 7 percent fewer flock replacement chickens this year than the 320 million in 1964. This would be the smallest number on record.

On August 1, there were 374 million potential layers (layers and pullets not yet laying) on farms, 4 percent fewer than a year earlier. All of the decline in potential layers was in non-laying pullets. They totaled 85 million or 18 million less than on August 1, 1964. The number of birds laying showed no change. The size of the Nation's laying flock probably will decline below a year earlier by less than the number of potential layers. When fewer replacements are raised, farmers generally keep their older layers in production longer.

Egg production this fall and winter likely will be down by an even smaller margin, probably less than 2 percent, since the rate of lay probably will continue its upward trend and partly offset the reduction in layer numbers.

Egg prices stabilized in the second quarter and resisted the usual winter-to-spring decline. The first quarter average was down 5.5 cents per dozen from a year earlier, and, at 30.7 cents, was the lowest for this period since World War II. Since March, prices have averaged only slightly under a year earlier. In August, farmers received 34.0 cents per dozen for eggs compared with the seasonal low of 29.4 cents in May and 34.8 cents in August 1964. Over the next few months, however, prices are expected to continue rising seasonally. They are likely to reach a peak later than in 1964 and be higher than a year earlier this fall and winter.

Broiler production probably will continue to run substantially above a year earlier at least well into 1966. About 12 percent more broilers will be available for slaughter in September-November this year than last. Young chickens slaughtered under Federal inspection in the 4 weeks ended August 27 were 12 percent more than in the like 1964 period. In the first 7 months, Federally inspected slaughter was up only 4 percent. Expansion already underway in hatchery supply flocks will probably continue to encourage much larger broiler output this winter and next spring. Even though pullet chicks placed for hatchery supply flocks were held at the year-earlier level in June and July, the indicated number of layers producing hatching eggs still will increase from 4 percent over a year earlier in August to 12 percent over this winter. In August, about 12 percent more chicks were produced with 3 percent fewer layers in the hatchery supply flock.

In January-August, farm broiler prices averaged 15.2 cents per pound, compared with 14.2 cents in the same period last year. Higher prices this year stemmed largely from sharply reduced supplies and higher prices for red meats as well as from a continued increase in population and in consumers' incomes. In August farm prices for broilers averaged 15.3 cents per pound, down from 15.6 cents in July, but still 0.6 cent above a year earlier. On September 2, live broiler prices in Delmarva were 15.9 to 16.9 cents per pound, up slightly from a year earlier. Broiler demand is expected to remain stronger than in 1964, but with continued large production, prices probably will weaken further over the next few months and average under a year earlier.

Turkey producers in 1965 are expected to raise 103.7 million birds, up from 99.7 million in 1964 but down from the record large crop of 108.1 million in 1961. Because of the late hatch this year, essentially all of the increase from 1964 will be marketed during September-December. Ready-to-cook production during this period is likely to be 60 to 80 million pounds larger than in the final 4 months of 1964. August 1 frozen turkey stocks, at 85 million pounds, were 17 million smaller than a year earlier. On balance, moderately more turkey than in 1964 will be available this year for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Turkey prices received by producers in January-August averaged 22.7 cents per pound, compared with 21.3 cents in this period last year. Contributing to the higher prices were smaller per capita turkey supplies available for domestic

consumption and, as for broilers, sharply reduced competition from red meats. Prices began the year at 21.9 cents per pound, a little below the 1964 level, and climbed 2.2 cents above to a peak of 23.7 cents in May. Since May, farm turkey prices have declined and in August they averaged 21.9 cents per pound, compared with 20.9 cents in August 1964. In September-December, the main marketing period, larger turkey supplies are likely to hold prices close to the 21.2 cents per pound average received by producers in that period last year.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

EGGS

Smaller Egg Production in Prospect; Regional Shifts Continue

Egg production in the first 7 months of 1965 totaled 107 million cases, the same as in January-July 1964. The average number of layers and the rate of lay showed practically no change. Production, on a daily average basis, varied within 1 percent of a year earlier each month except in January when it was up 4 percent.

The stability in total U. S. egg production in January-July hid significant but offsetting changes in output by regions. January-July production increased 5 percent in the South Central Region, 3 percent in the South Atlantic Region, and 2 percent in the West. On the other hand, output declined 6 percent in the West North Central States, 2 percent in the East North Central States, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. These changes, together with the regional changes in flock replacement chickens raised and potential layers on hand August 1, indicate little slackening in the dramatic shift in egg production from the North to the South and West. This shift has been underway since the mid-1950's. (See tables 3 and 4.)

July egg production totaled 15.0 million cases, down from the seasonal high of 16.0 million in May but up 1 percent from July 1964. Production is expected to continue declining seasonally through the fall. However, output is likely to dip a little under the 1964 level in the fourth quarter this year and to continue lower through the first quarter next year. Although layer numbers are expected to be about 2 percent smaller, egg production during this period is likely to be down by a smaller margin since the rate of lay probably will continue its uptrend.

The number of layers on farms and the volume of egg production in the spring and summer of 1966 will be influenced by the number of replacement chickens hatched during the next several months but to a lesser degree than by the number of chickens already on farms. In July, 19.1 million replacement pullets were hatched, 1 percent more than in July last year. And, on August 1 eggs in incubators for the production of egg-type chicks in the first 3 weeks of the month were up 10 percent from a year earlier. With stronger egg prices and lower feed prices in prospect, hatchings in July-December may continue the uptrend of recent years and exceed the 166 million chicks produced in that period last year.

Cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs were at or near their seasonal peak on August 1. They totaled 3.0 million cases, compared with 3.1 million on August 1, 1964. All of the decline was in frozen eggs; shell eggs, at 0.5 million cases, were more than twice as large as a year earlier and the largest since 1960. Stocks of shell and frozen eggs probably will decrease to a low equivalent to about 1.0 million cases by next spring. Thus, storage withdrawals probably will provide about 2 percent of total egg use over the next several months.

Strength in Egg Prices Expected Through Next Spring

Farm egg prices averaged 30.7 cents in the first quarter, 5.5 cents below a year earlier and the lowest since World War II. Prices, already depressed, remained at this level in the second quarter resisting the usual winter-to-spring decline, and averaged the same as a year earlier. Since then, prices have been hovering mostly a little under the 1964 level. In January-August, the U. S. farm price averaged 31.2 cents per dozen, compared with 33.5 cents in the comparable 1964 period. The August price was 34.0 cents per dozen, compared with the seasonal low of 29.4 cents in May and was 0.8 cent under a year ago. Egg production is expected to be declining relative to the September-December 1964 level. Farm egg prices in most of the remaining months of 1965 are likely to advance. Last year during this period farm egg prices were relatively stable. Egg prices in September-December are expected to average higher than a year earlier.

Barring any unusual upsurge in the winter rate of lay such as occurred early this year, prices in early 1966 probably will average well above the depressed levels in the first quarter of 1965. Prices after that normally decline seasonally.

"Non-broiler" Chickens Raised Decline 7 Percent in 1965

Based on official July estimates, the number of non-broiler chickens (chickens other than commercial broilers) raised during 1965 is expected to total 296 million, down 7 percent from 1964. This estimate allows for increases anticipated in chick hatchings over the next few months. All States except 6 in the South are participating in the reduction. Sharpest cuts in numbers raised are in the West North Central States, the area of most rapidly declining egg production in recent years. States showing increases are: Mississippi, 10 percent; Alabama, 9 percent; Louisiana, 5 percent; and Georgia, 3 percent. Florida is raising the same number of non-broiler chickens this year as last. These 6 Southern States are also the only ones to exceed the 1959-63 average this year.

Egg producers are raising moderately fewer chickens for replenishing egg laying flocks this year largely because of extremely depressed egg prices in the first quarter which followed relatively low prices in the final quarter of 1964. However, higher feed costs this spring and summer than a year earlier have also been a factor in the decline.

The number of non-broiler chickens raised in the United States has fallen from a record high of 1,001 million in 1943 to an average of 340 million in 1959-63. It has decreased much more rapidly than the number of layers on farms. This has occurred mainly because of the increased use of sexed pullets for egg production and the destruction of non-broiler cockerels. This practice became economically desirable as improved strains and crosses of broilers were developed for meat production. At present, essentially all of the non-broiler chickens raised are pullets that enter laying flocks. Chickens raised have also declined because of reduced mortality in the laying house and the uptrend in the rate of lay.

The August 1 chicken inventory reflected the 7 percent decline in chickens raised. Birds actually laying on this date, estimated at 289 million, were unchanged from a year earlier, but pullets not yet laying, at 85 million, were down by 18 million. This brought potential layers (layers and pullets not yet laying) to 374 million or 4 percent below August 1, 1964. Consequently, in the remaining months of 1965, layer numbers will be decreasing relative to the 1964 level, but the decline is not likely to be as great as the 4 percent fewer potential layers reported on August 1. When farmers raise fewer flock replacements, they typically keep their older birds in production longer. As a result, layer numbers are not likely to be lower than in 1964 until the beginning of the fourth quarter.

No Reversal of Decline in Egg Demand Yet in Sight

The egg industry has faced a steadily downward shift in the demand for its products since the early 1950's. Consumers have been reducing their per capita use of eggs and there is some evidence that this trend is continuing. Per capita egg consumption dropped in each of the past 13 years--from 393 eggs in 1951 to 314 in 1964. And in 1965, per capita egg consumption is expected to decline further to about 307 eggs. This downtrend in consumption since the early 1950's has occurred despite a 27 percent decline in the retail price of Grade A large eggs, a 53 percent increase in per capita disposable income, and a 12 percent rise in retail food prices in general.

Essentially all of the decline in egg consumption between 1951 and 1964 has been in eggs used in shell form. Consumption of processed egg has shown some increase over the period, but much of the gain can be attributed to USDA purchases of dried egg in recent years. Processed egg consumption per capita was equivalent to 29 eggs in 1962-64 compared with 25 eggs in 1953-55.

Eggs are considered by most people to be a breakfast food and the bulk of all eggs consumed are used during this meal. Changes in the pattern of living and working in recent years have greatly affected the kinds of foods eaten at breakfast. Fewer people are now engaged in strenuous work and in general do not feel the need or are not willing to take the time for large breakfasts, the kind in which most homemakers use eggs. Others tend to avoid large breakfasts because they are attempting to lower their total food intake. More wives are working outside the home. This probably has encouraged greater use of highly advertised breakfast cereals and less home baking. For many adult Americans, the morning coffee break has completely replaced breakfast. The

decline in the proportion of the population producing eggs both on the farm and in backyard flocks, has also helped to lower egg consumption. Families who produce their own eggs consume larger quantities than families in similar economic circumstances who must purchase eggs. Recent trends give no basis for concluding that the downtrend in the demand for eggs on a per capita basis has yet fully run its course.

BROILERS

Broiler Production and Potential Expands

Broiler production has been expanding rapidly in recent months--a consequence of the extended period of higher broiler prices. Farm broiler prices have exceeded a year earlier in 13 out of the past 14 months. The number of broilers slaughtered in Federally inspected plants in July-August was up about 8 percent from a year earlier. Slaughter had run 3 percent higher in the first quarter, 4 percent higher in the second quarter and 7 percent higher in July. Data on broiler chick placements and egg settings in 23 States through August 24 indicates that about 12 percent more broilers than a year earlier will be available for slaughter in September-November. The number of broilers produced in 1965 will exceed the 2,161 million raised in 1964, probably by about 7 percent.

The expansion in production likely will extend well into 1966. Demand prospects look favorable and a rapid buildup is occurring in broiler hatching egg supply flocks. Pullet chicks added to these flocks in February-May were up 19 percent from that period last year. Consequently, the indicated number of layers producing hatching eggs will climb from 4 percent above the 1964 level in August to 12 percent above by December. Even though pullet chicks placed for supply flocks in June were at the year earlier level and in July were about 1 percent under July 1964, the indicated size of the Nation's broiler hatchery supply will continue to exceed a year earlier by around 12 percent into early 1966. Broiler production is more closely related to the size of the hatching egg supply flock when broiler prices are unfavorable than when they are favorable. This is because broiler firms find it relatively easy to expand production by using smaller eggs and by keeping layers in production longer when broiler prices are high. However, there is much less incentive to reduce broiler production, even in the face of low prices, after investments have already been made in expanded hatching egg supply flocks.

Reduced Red Meat Supplies Strengthen Broiler Market

Farm broiler prices in January-August averaged 15.2 cents per pound, 1.0 cent above a year earlier. Prices were higher even though Federally inspected broiler slaughter was percent greater. The price strength stems from substantially reduced production of pork and beef which significantly reduced total meat supplies. Combined commercial production of poultry and red meat dropped from 6 percent above a year earlier in fourth quarter 1964 to 3 percent below in July 1965. (See table 1.)

Table 1.--Commercial production of poultry and red meat, 1964 to date 1/

Item	Unit	1964				1965		
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	July
Poultry 2/								
Quantity	Mil. lb.	1,515	1,721	2,112	2,203	1,555	1,749	683
Change from a year earlier:								
Absolute	Mil. lb.	126	95	35	46	40	28	48
Percentage	Pct.	9	6	2	2	3	2	8
Beef								
Quantity	Mil. lb.	4,224	4,615	4,558	4,637	4,469	4,382	1,518
Change from a year earlier:								
Absolute	Mil. lb.	431	596	449	509	245	-234	-27
Percentage	Pct.	11	15	11	12	6	-5	-2
Pork 3/								
Quantity	Mil. lb.	3,185	2,862	2,606	3,364	2,962	2,579	754
Change from a year earlier:								
Absolute	Mil. lb.	146	15	-54	49	-223	-283	-99
Percentage	Pct.	5	1	-2	1	-7	-10	-12
All red meat								
Quantity	Mil. lb.	7,809	7,853	7,590	8,435	7,800	7,328	2,400
Change from a year earlier:								
Absolute	Mil. lb.	568	622	405	576	-9	-525	-137
Percentage	Pct.	8	9	6	7	0	-7	-5
Poultry and red meat								
Quantity	Mil. lb.	9,324	9,574	9,702	10,638	9,355	9,077	3,083
Change from a year earlier:								
Absolute	Mil. lb.	694	717	440	622	31	-497	-89
Percentage	Pct.	8	8	5	6	0	-5	-3

1/ Excludes slaughter on farms for home use and non-farm production. Ready-to-cook for poultry and carcass weight for red meat.
2/ Chicken and turkey meat.
3/ Excludes lard and rendered pork fat.

Between the same 2 periods, the index of prices received by farmers for meat animals advanced from 262 to 344. Most of the increase occurred in this year's second quarter. Since June, meat animal prices have held relatively steady around the mid-year level.

The August farm broiler price, at 15.3 cents per pound, was down 0.3 cent from July, but was 0.6 cent above August last year. In New York City, the average delivered price paid for ice-packed Grade A broilers in August was about 26.7 cents per pound, compared with 26.8 cents in July and 26.1 cents in August 1964. On September 2, prices for live broilers in Delmarva ranged from 15.9 to 16.9 cents per pound, up slightly from a year earlier.

The market has been absorbing about 10 percent more broilers in recent weeks than a year ago at higher prices. Red meat supplies likely will continue tight with prices well above a year earlier, though some seasonal decline in prices is in prospect for the coming months. But continued expansion in broiler production may push farm broiler prices below last fall's level of 14.3 cents per pound. Somewhat lower prices later in the year, however, would still result in the average U. S. farm prices or 1965 being significantly higher than the 14.2 cents per pound in 1964.

Broiler Exports Decline

U. S. broiler exports in first half 1965 fell to 32.9 million pounds from 56.0 million a year earlier. June exports were 6.0 million pounds compared with 6.1 million in May and 8.7 million in June last year. Over half of the January-June decline in exports stemmed from reduced shipments to West Germany which totaled only 8.0 million pounds, down from 20.1 million in the first half last year. However, exports to Switzerland, Austria, Greece, Japan, and Hong Kong were also off sharply.

Smaller U. S. broiler exports so far this year are due mainly to sharply higher levies on shipments to the Common Market and to greatly intensified competition in the European market and elsewhere from European countries now subsidizing exports. Total U. S. broiler exports reached a peak of 173 million pounds in 1962, and then dropped to a range of 110-to 112 million pounds in the next 2 years.

TURKEYS

Second Largest Turkey Crop Being Raised in 1965

Turkey production is expanding for the third consecutive year. Producers in 1965 are expected to raise 103.7 million birds, up from 99.7 million in 1964 and 92.4 million in 1962, but down from the record large crop of 108.1 million in 1961. Liveweight turkey slaughter in 1965 is likely to increase 5 percent from 1964 or a little more than numbers raised because producers probably will carry their birds to heavier weights this year. The number of turkeys raised in 1965 is 22 percent greater than in 1960 and 58 percent greater than in 1955.

Heavy breed turkeys in 1965 are expected to number 91.8 million, up from 88.2 million in 1964 and 48.8 million in 1955. They will account for 88 percent of all turkeys raised in 1965, about the same as in 1964. Some 51 percent of the heavy breeds this year will be white-feathered birds compared with 44 percent in 1964 and 24 percent in 1956. This is the first year that the production of heavy whites have exceeded the production of other heavies. On the other hand, light breeds have declined in popularity in recent years. This year 12.0 million are being raised compared with 11.5 million last year and 16.8 million in 1955.

All regions except 2 are expanding turkey production this year. It is anticipated that numbers raised will be up 12 percent in the South Atlantic, 9 percent in both the North Atlantic and the South Central and 5 percent in the West North Central States. Reductions of 1 percent are expected in both the East North Central and the Western States.

The 10 leading turkey States in 1965 were the same as in 1964, as shown in table 8. Minnesota ranked first with 15.9 million birds, followed by California with 14.8 and Iowa with 8.2. However, among the big 10, largest increases occurred among the Southern States--North Carolina, up 25 percent and Missouri and Arkansas, both up 13 percent. As a result of these gains, Missouri and Arkansas strengthened their claims on fourth and ninth place, and North Carolina moved up to fifth from eighth place.

Young turkeys and fryer-roasters (new-crop turkeys) slaughtered in January-July in Federally inspected plants totaled 19.4 million, 2 percent more than a year earlier. Average liveweight of the new-crop turkeys was 14.6 pounds compared with 14.0 pounds in January-July 1964. This increase together with the pattern of poult hatchings, indicates that producers of the "2-way" heavy white breeds raised more turkeys to maturity in the first half of this year and fewer to fryer-roaster weights than a year earlier. In addition, fryer-roasters have been marketed at heavier weights. The shift to feeding turkeys to heavier weights appears to be in response to significantly higher turkey prices in recent months. In the second quarter of this year, U. S. farm turkey prices averaged 23.6 cents per pound, up from 21.3 cents in April-June 1964.

The use of turkey in convenience foods continued to gain rapidly in the first 7 months of 1965. During this period, 125 million pounds of turkey were processed beyond the ready-to-cook stage in Federally inspected plants, up from 108 million pounds in January-July 1964. Further processed turkey was equivalent to 49 percent of the seasonally small quantity of turkey Federally certified in these 7 months. In all of 1965, about 19 to 20 percent of Federally certified turkey meat is expected to be further processed, compared with 17 percent in 1964 and 8 percent in 1961.

Turkey Utilization Maintained by Stock Drawdown

Turkey supplies in the first half of 1965 were a little smaller than in January-June 1964 because of reduced slaughter earlier in the year and less

turkey carried over from last year's crop. Nevertheless, a more rapid drawdown of cold storage holdings maintained civilian per capita turkey consumption during this period at about last year's level of 1.5 pounds. First half turkey slaughter is estimated to have been 5 to 10 million pounds lower than a year-earlier. The volume of turkey moving out of storage during this period amounted to 140 million pounds this year compared with 129 million in 1964. Exports and military use combined are estimated to be up about 4 to 5 million pounds. August 1 cold storage holdings totaled 85 million pounds, down 17 million from August 1964.

Turkey exports have run substantially above a year earlier, reaching record high levels. In January-June 1965, they amounted to 15.5 million pounds, up 2.5 million from these months last year and up 1.4 million pounds from the large exports in the first half of 1962. Greater sales to the Common Market, mostly to West Germany (in contrast to sharply reduced broiler sales), have more than offset sharply reduced exports to other countries. The total levy on turkeys imported into the Common Market has changed relatively little over the past 2 years and currently is about 5 cents per pound less than for broilers. (See table 10.)

Turkey Prices Higher in First Half

Monthly turkey prices started the year at 21.9 cents per pound, slightly below early 1964, but climbed to an average of 23.6 cents in the second quarter. However, after midyear, as turkey production began to increase faster than consumption, prices weakened. In mid-August, U. S. farm turkey prices were down to 21.9 cents per pound, 1.5 cents under June but still higher than the 20.9 cents in August 1964. High turkey prices in the second quarter reflected the small change in supplies, rising red meat prices, and a continued expansion in demand.

Turkey prices in the remaining months of 1965 probably will average close to the 21.2 cents per pound in September-December 1964. This appears likely since essentially all of the expected 60 to 80 million pounds increase in ready-to-cook turkey slaughter in 1965 is likely to occur during the remaining months of this year. The increase in production likely will much more than offset the expected smaller cold storage holdings of turkey on September 1, resulting in larger supplies available for consumption during the September-December period. USDA's policy with respect to turkey purchases will be an important factor in the turkey situation this year as it has in recent years. In 1964, the Government removed 61 million pounds of turkey from the market or 4 percent of the total supply and the greatest amount on record.

USDA PURCHASE PROGRAMS

On September 1, the Department of Agriculture announced that it intended to buy turkeys and young chickens. Turkeys will be acquired with funds authorized by Section 32 of Public Law 320 and will be distributed to school lunch programs.

On the other hand, cut-up young chickens will be purchased with funds provided under Section 6 of the National School Lunch Act. The chicken will be distributed to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. Nearly 18 million children will be taking part in this program in 1965-66.

FEED SUPPLIES AND PRICES

Lower-Priced Feed In Prospect

Feed grain prices this fall and winter may average a little lower than in 1964-65. During October 1964-August 1965 (the first 11 months of the current feeding year), prices received by farmers have averaged 6 percent above a year earlier and were the highest since 1956-57. Lower feed grain prices in 1965-66 are in prospect as a result of the larger feed grain crop and lower loan rates. Feed grain production estimates as of August 1 point to a crop 15 percent larger than the 1964 crop.

In 1964-65, smaller "free" supplies of corn than a year earlier led to larger sales by CCC and corn prices from January to June advanced about in line with the minimum CCC sale price based on the national average loan rate plus carrying charges. However, the larger 1965 corn crop--placed at 4.1 million bushels, 15 percent more than in 1964 as of August 1--will provide much larger "free" supplies in 1965-66. Thus, in the feeding year beginning in October less corn is expected to be withdrawn from CCC stocks.

Loan rates for the 1965 corn and oats crops are down 5 cents per bushel from 1964 and the barley loan is 4 cents lower. For grain sorghum the rate is down 12 cents per 100 pounds. The 1965 rates are: Corn, $1.05; oats, $0.60; barley, $0.80; and grain sorghum, $1.65. The 1965 Feed Grain Program provides for CCC sales of feed grains at not less than the 1965 loan rates plus monthly carrying charges and a specified markup reflecting uniform grain storage agreement truck and rail receiving charges. The markup for corn probably will be about 4 cents per bushel. In 1964-65, the markup was not used in setting the CCC sale price for corn. The markup for sorghum grain is 9 cents per bushel compared with 11 cents in 1964-65.

The soybean crop in 1965, as of August 1, was forecast to be 23 percent larger than in 1964. A crop this large would result in much larger soybean meal production and an increase in high-protein feed supplies in 1965-66. High-protein feed prices were lower than a year earlier in October-March, but have been higher this past spring and summer. For the year as a whole, they are expected to average about the same as in 1963-64.

Table 2.--Flock replacement chickens raised and layer numbers, 1950-65
(Includes data for cover chart)

Year	Non-broiler chickens raised			Replacement pullet chicks hatched in year ended September 30 1/			Potential layers on farms January 1 of following year 2/		
	Reported	Change from a year earlier		Reported	Change from a year earlier		Reported	Change from a year earlier	
		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Percent
1950	619.8	-85.3	-12.1	---	---	---	399.3	-24.4	-5.8
1951	622.9	3.1	.5	---	---	---	397.2	-2.1	-.5
1952	561.0	-62.0	-9.9	---	---	---	373.0	-24.2	-6.1
1953	547.5	-13.5	-2.4	---	---	---	371.0	-2.0	-.5
1954	539.9	-7.6	-1.4	---	---	---	368.6	-2.4	-.6
1955	459.4	-80.5	-14.9	---	---	---	361.1	-7.5	-2.0
1956	471.0	11.6	2.5	---	---	---	369.8	8.7	2.4
1957	393.8	-77.3	-16.4	---	---	---	355.5	-14.3	-3.9
1958	421.4	27.7	7.0	---	---	---	366.9	11.3	3.2
1959	386.0	-35.4	-8.4	304.0	---	---	351.8	-15.1	-4.1
1960	331.8	-54.3	-14.1	262.0	-41.9	-13.8	343.6	-8.2	-2.3
1961	345.0	13.3	4.0	287.7	25.6	9.8	350.1	6.5	1.9
1962	320.9	-24.1	-7.0	278.4	-9.3	-3.2	348.3	-1.8	-.5
1963	316.7	-4.2	-1.3	285.3	7.0	2.5	350.7	2.4	.7
1964	318.9	2.2	.7	290.8	5.5	1.9	357.1	6.4	1.8
1965	295.1	-23.8	-7.5	3/243.2	3/-15.0	3/-5.8			

1/ One half of reported hatch of egg-type chicks plus pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks. 2/ Potential layers include pullets not yet of laying age. 3/ For 10 months ended July 1965.

Table 3.--Egg production and non-broiler chickens raised and on hand, by regions, 1965 with comparisons

Region	January-July egg production			Non-broiler chickens on hand January 1					
				Potential layers 1/			Pullets not yet laying		
	1964	1965	Percentage change from a year earlier	1964	1965	Percentage change from a year earlier	1964	1965	Percentage change from a year earlier
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Percent
North Atlantic	5,637	5,565	-1.3	51.7	50.9	-1.6	5.2	4.7	-10.0
East North Central	5,651	5,550	-1.8	50.4	50.2	-.4	4.6	5.5	19.1
West North Central	7,510	7,085	-5.7	63.9	60.7	-4.9	3.7	3.9	4.8
South Atlantic	6,131	6,312	3.0	59.9	63.6	6.1	12.0	13.9	15.6
South Central	7,184	7,511	4.6	68.3	72.5	6.2	9.8	11.6	18.3
West	6,230	6,356	2.0	55.5	58.2	4.8	8.3	8.5	3.0
48 States	38,343	38,379	.1	349.7	356.1	1.8	43.7	48.1	10.2
Alaska and Hawaii	113	116	2.7	1.0	1.1	3.9	.2	.2	-12.0
United States	38,456	38,495	.1	350.7	357.1	1.8	43.9	48.3	10.1

Region	Non-broiler chickens raised			Non-broiler chickens on hand August 1					
				Potential layers 1/			Pullets not yet laying		
	1964	1965	Percentage change from a year earlier	1964	1965	Percentage change from a year earlier	1964	1965	Percentage change from a year earlier
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Percent
North Atlantic	44.0	39.0	-11.5	55.8	51.8	-7.1	12.4	9.3	-25.4
East North Central	41.2	37.7	-8.5	58.3	53.4	-8.6	17.0	13.1	-22.8
West North Central	62.4	51.6	-17.5	80.2	70.3	-12.3	29.2	21.6	-26.2
South Atlantic	60.2	58.6	-2.8	62.8	63.2	.8	16.0	14.6	-8.7
South Central	63.4	65.0	2.5	74.6	76.3	2.3	17.5	16.6	-5.0
West	47.7	43.3	-9.3	58.4	57.8	-1.1	10.9	9.9	-8.9
48 States	318.9	295.1	-7.5	390.1	372.9	-4.4	103.0	85.1	-17.4
Alaska and Hawaii	.8	.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	10.6
United States	319.8	296.0	-7.4	391.2	374.0	-4.4	103.2	85.3	-17.3

1/ Layers plus pullets not yet of laying age.

Table 4.--Egg production by regions: Reported, percentage of 48-State total and index of change, 1955-64

Period	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	48 States
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
	Reported						
1955	10,993	11,691	16,584	5,546	7,347	7,365	59,526
1956	11,319	11,945	16,480	5,989	7,848	7,532	61,113
1957	11,085	11,458	16,554	6,331	7,995	7,603	61,026
1958	10,911	11,561	16,406	6,646	8,168	7,915	61,607
1959	10,775	11,400	16,172	7,617	9,015	8,356	63,335
1957-59 average	10,924	11,473	16,377	6,865	8,393	7,958	61,989
1960	10,016	10,789	15,113	8,035	8,787	8,751	61,491
1961	9,723	10,302	14,804	8,452	9,355	9,286	61,922
1962	9,523	10,291	14,186	8,908	10,114	9,957	62,979
1963	9,528	9,739	12,595	9,744	10,973	10,431	63,010
1964 1/	9,603	9,415	12,069	10,319	12,159	10,788	64,353
	Percentage of 48 States						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1955	18.5	19.6	27.9	9.3	12.3	12.4	100.0
1956	18.5	19.6	27.0	9.8	12.8	12.3	100.0
1957	18.2	18.8	27.1	10.4	13.1	12.4	100.0
1958	17.7	18.8	26.6	10.8	13.3	12.8	100.0
1959	17.0	18.0	25.6	12.0	14.2	13.2	100.0
1957-59 average	17.6	18.5	26.4	11.1	13.5	12.8	100.0
1960	16.3	17.5	24.6	13.1	14.3	14.2	100.0
1961	15.7	16.6	23.9	13.7	15.1	15.0	100.0
1962	15.1	16.3	22.5	14.2	16.1	15.8	100.0
1963	15.1	15.5	20.0	15.5	17.4	16.5	100.0
1964 1/	14.9	14.6	18.8	16.0	18.9	16.8	100.0
	Index of change (1957-59 = 100)						
1955	101	102	101	81	88	93	96
1956	104	104	101	87	94	95	99
1957	101	100	101	92	95	96	98
1958	100	101	100	97	97	99	99
1959	99	99	99	111	107	105	102
1957-59 average	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960	92	94	92	117	105	110	99
1961	89	90	90	123	111	117	100
1962	87	90	87	130	121	125	102
1963	87	85	77	142	131	131	102
1964 1/	88	82	74	150	145	136	104

1/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Rank of States in non-broiler chickens raised, 1965 with comparisons

State	Number of chickens raised							Rank				
	1955	1960	1963	1964	1965	Change in number 1955-65	Change in number 1960-65	1955	1960	1963	1964	1965
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
California	28,888	31,161	32,661	33,967	30,570	1,682	-591	2	1	1	1	1
Georgia	11,167	12,909	19,092	19,749	20,341	9,174	7,432	17	8	3	2	2
Iowa	34,601	26,308	19,636	18,654	15,669	-18,932	-10,639	1	2	2	3	3
North Carolina	14,967	13,957	15,281	15,587	14,340	-627	383	12	6	4	4	4
Texas	15,709	14,134	13,724	13,450	13,046	-2,663	-1,088	10	5	7	6	5
Alabama	7,216	7,956	10,115	11,835	12,900	5,684	4,944	23	14	9	9	6
Mississippi	6,424	6,258	9,418	11,019	12,121	5,697	5,863	27	20	10	10	7
Pennsylvania	23,199	16,670	14,901	13,858	12,056	-11,143	-4,614	4	4	5	5	8
Indiana	19,250	13,089	11,592	11,940	11,224	-8,026	-1,865	7	7	8	8	9
Minnesota	24,500	17,707	13,821	13,406	10,993	-13,507	-6,714	3	3	6	7	10
Arkansas	5,396	6,191	8,962	9,858	10,252	4,856	4,061	30	23	12	11	11
Ohio	15,929	9,816	9,374	9,374	8,530	-7,399	-1,286	9	11	11	12	12
Florida	4,938	4,857	6,806	8,099	8,099	3,161	3,242	32	27	17	15	13
New York	13,209	7,328	7,588	8,043	7,480	-5,729	152	14	18	15	16	14
Illinois	21,731	10,821	8,527	8,271	7,444	-14,287	-3,377	5	10	14	14	15
Missouri	20,087	11,096	8,562	8,476	7,035	-13,052	-4,061	6	9	13	13	16
Virginia	7,280	6,225	6,406	6,470	6,017	-1,263	-208	21	21	21	19	17
South Carolina	5,268	7,229	6,604	6,274	5,960	692	-1,269	31	19	19	20	18
Kansas	14,602	8,348	6,390	6,582	5,792	-8,810	-2,556	13	13	22	18	19
Maine	7,220	6,099	6,086	5,964	5,785	-1,435	-314	22	24	23	24	20
Kentucky	10,518	6,212	5,304	5,569	5,346	-5,172	-866	18	22	25	25	21
Wisconsin	16,350	7,537	6,029	6,029	5,306	-11,044	-2,231	8	16	24	23	22
Nebraska	15,500	9,418	6,990	6,710	5,234	-10,266	-4,184	11	12	16	17	23
Michigan	13,207	5,704	5,294	5,559	5,170	-8,037	-534	15	26	26	26	24
South Dakota	10,389	7,712	6,514	6,188	5,136	-5,253	-2,576	20	15	20	21	25
Tennessee	10,413	5,950	5,141	4,884	4,640	-5,773	-1,310	19	25	27	27	26
Louisiana	4,717	4,295	3,918	4,192	4,402	-315	107	34	28	30	29	27
New Jersey	12,804	7,460	6,795	6,048	4,234	-8,570	-3,226	16	17	18	22	28
Washington	5,768	4,190	4,359	4,359	4,097	-1,671	-93	28	29	28	28	29
Connecticut	6,636	4,166	4,009	3,608	3,464	-3,172	-702	26	30	29	30	30
Massachusetts	6,689	3,907	3,192	3,064	2,788	-3,901	-1,119	24	31	31	31	31
Oregon	4,489	3,347	2,807	2,611	2,350	-2,139	-997	35	34	33	32	32
Oklahoma	6,688	3,369	2,819	2,593	2,308	-4,380	-1,061	25	33	32	33	33
New Hampshire	4,834	2,622	2,360	2,195	2,041	-2,793	-581	33	35	35	35	34
North Dakota	5,632	3,413	2,607	2,346	1,760	-3,872	-1,653	29	32	34	34	35
West Virginia	2,834	1,817	1,634	1,634	1,585	-1,249	-232	39	37	37	36	36
Maryland	3,611	1,867	1,790	1,522	1,370	-2,241	-497	36	36	36	37	37
Idaho	2,484	1,725	1,558	1,355	1,233	-1,251	-492	40	38	38	38	38
Montana	2,876	1,640	1,334	1,294	1,165	-1,711	-475	38	39	39	39	39
Arizona	791	902	1,041	1,010	1,000	209	98	45	44	42	42	40
Utah	2,011	1,412	1,248	1,086	999	-1,012	-413	42	40	40	40	41
Colorado	2,998	1,342	1,103	1,070	952	-2,046	-390	37	41	41	41	42
Delaware	1,163	1,045	952	904	859	-304	-186	43	42	43	43	43
Hawaii	---	---	812	814	806	---	---	---	---	45	45	44
Vermont	2,029	979	899	854	777	-1,252	-202	41	43	44	44	45
New Mexico	781	658	672	672	659	-122	1	46	45	46	46	46
Rhode Island	804	492	440	405	369	-435	-123	44	46	47	47	47
Wyoming	680	317	262	220	180	-500	-137	47	47	48	48	48
Nevada	149	97	79	71	64	-85	-33	48	48	49	49	49
Alaska	---	---	19	33	52	---	---	---	---	50	50	50

Table 6.--Egg-type chick hatchery operations, United States and 6 States reporting weekly, 1964 to date

Month	United States				6 States reporting weekly 1/					
	Hatch		Percentage change 1964 to 1965		Hatch			Egg settings advanced 3 weeks		
					Reported 2/		Percentage change 1964 to 1965	Reported 2/		Percentage change 1964 to 1965
	1964	1965	Hatch	Eggs in incubators beginning of month	1964	1965		1964	1965	
	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.
January	31,345	31,759	1	1	8,665	9,266	7	11,083	12,128	9
February	42,312	37,052	-12	11	10,945	10,511	-4	13,912	13,348	-4
March	74,367	60,279	-19	-20	18,354	15,259	-17	23,551	19,386	-18
April	89,568	74,120	-17	-19	14,956	13,100	-12	19,303	16,233	-16
May	77,462	68,796	-11	-11	13,937	13,315	-4	17,882	17,254	-4
June	46,981	47,579	1	3	14,261	14,058	-1	18,638	17,867	-4
July	32,335	32,806	1	1	9,353	8,976	-4	12,038	11,647	-3
August	26,705			10	8,433	3/5,805	-9	10,947	10,528	-4
September	28,356				11,183			14,717	4/4,923	-11
October	28,897				8,942			11,807		
November	24,873				7,573			9,872		
December	25,170				8,919			11,941		

1/ Six States included are Georgia, South Carolina, Illinois, California, Oregon and Washington.
2/ Sum of weeks with 4 or more days in the month for 1965 and comparable weeks of 1964.
3/ Data for first 3 weeks of month. In the same period a year earlier 6,360 chicks were hatched.
4/ Data for first 2 weeks of month. In the same period a year earlier 5,542 eggs were set.

Table 7.--Changes from the preceding year in selected broiler industry statistics, 1958 to date 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	Pullet chicks placed for broiler hatchery supply flocks 7-14 months earlier 2/											
1958	---	---	---	-5	-3	-1	0	2	5	9	13	17
1959	22	28	34	37	38	37	36	32	26	19	11	5
1960	-1	-5	-9	-14	-17	-20	-23	-24	-24	-22	-18	-11
1961	-6	-2	2	7	13	18	21	22	23	25	24	18
1962	13	11	9	7	2	-3	-6	-6	-6	-7	-9	-11
1963	-12	-11	-10	-8	-6	-3	-1	2	7	8	9	8
1964	8	7	6	7	8	9	8	5	3	1	-2	-5
1965	-6	-5	-5	-6	-7	-6	-3	2	4	5	7	10
1966	12											
	Broiler chick placements in 22 or 23 States advanced 2 months to expected marketing month											
1958	13	13	13	12	14	18	22	23	20	15	12	11
1959	15	15	14	15	14	10	2	-3	-2	-2	-4	-5
1960	-5	-2	0	1	-1	2	7	10	7	7	10	13
1961	13	10	11	13	20	19	16	10	10	10	6	2
1962	0	3	2	2	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	3	12	19
1963	18	10	4	-1	0	2	6	7	5	2	0	1
1964	4	6	6	5	3	1	-1	1	4	5	5	4
1965	2	3	4	5	5	6	8	10				
	Broiler prices received by U. S. producers											
1958	5	9	6	6	3	-1	-8	-12	-11	-8	-7	-10
1959	-14	-18	-18	-20	-21	-21	-18	-11	-8	-6	1	3
1960	7	4	6	8	10	11	9	6	5	5	0	-3
1961	-5	-4	-7	-14	-20	-26	-27	-26	-24	-24	-16	-8
1962	-3	-3	-3	-1	4	11	18	27	29	26	12	0
1963	-7	-6	-2	2	3	1	-3	-8	-9	-6	-3	-3
1964	-7	-7	-10	-9	-7	-3	0	3	3	2	1	1
1965	3	5	8	10	11	10	7					
	Prices paid to commercial hatcheries for broiler-type chicks											
1958	9	15	21	23	23	19	11	3	-3	-4	-6	-10
1959	-16	-22	-28	-33	-35	-32	-27	-24	-21	-18	-14	-9
1960	-6	-3	7	19	28	26	25	28	31	28	23	20
1961	18	19	13	0	-15	-21	-23	-27	-31	-31	-29	-26
1962	-22	-20	-19	-16	-11	-5	4	15	23	25	20	15
1963	11	10	12	14	13	6	0	-6	-8	-8	-8	-9
1964	-11	-13	-14	-13	-10	-5	-4	-3	-4	-4	-1	4
1965	10	15	18	21	19	16	11					
	Prices paid to Georgia producers for hatching eggs											
1958	27	39	49	49	42	32	19	7	-2	-5	-7	-14
1959	-22	-30	-37	-42	-41	-36	-30	-25	-21	-17	-11	0
1960	7	13	22	37	43	39	36	39	41	34	26	20
1961	18	21	16	1	-15	-22	-24	-29	-33	-33	-30	-26
1962	-22	-22	-24	-22	-14	-3	9	24	33	34	28	23
1963	21	24	31	35	29	15	5	-1	-1	-1	-3	-8
1964	-14	-18	-18	-17	-13	-8	-12	-11	-11	-4	-1	4
1965	9	13	15	16	14	10	6					

1/ Fluctuations in monthly data reduced by the use of 3-month moving averages.

2/ Total January 1958 through March 1960 and domestic thereafter.

Table 8.--Rank of States in turkeys raised, 1965 with comparisons

State	Number of turkeys raised							Rank				
	1955	1960	1963	1964	1965	Change in number between 1955-65	Change in number between 1960-65	1955	1960	1963	1964	1965
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.					
Minnesota	8,034	14,541	15,084	15,532	15,927	7,893	1,386	2	1	2	2	1
California	10,196	14,536	15,082	15,737	14,834	4,638	298	1	2	1	1	2
Iowa	4,453	7,675	7,964	7,985	8,203	3,750	528	4	3	3	3	3
Missouri	2,442	4,285	5,221	6,735	7,577	5,135	3,292	8	5	5	4	4
North Carolina	1,053	1,800	2,726	4,451	5,575	4,522	3,775	16	12	12	8	5
Wisconsin	2,211	4,079	5,359	5,162	5,355	3,144	1,276	10	6	4	5	6
Texas	3,032	3,940	4,585	4,870	5,181	2,149	1,241	5	7	7	6	7
Virginia	5,529	4,654	4,676	4,508	4,748	-781	94	3	4	6	7	8
Arkansas	1,557	2,132	2,996	4,002	4,512	2,955	2,380	13	11	11	9	9
Ohio	2,958	3,148	3,696	3,928	3,510	552	362	6	8	8	10	10
Indiana	1,956	3,092	3,222	3,338	3,371	1,415	279	11	9	10	11	11
Utah	2,772	2,801	3,321	2,837	2,871	99	70	7	10	9	12	12
Colorado	860	1,479	1,986	1,701	2,070	1,210	591	21	14	13	13	13
West Virginia	1,636	923	1,164	1,688	1,946	310	1,023	12	20	18	14	14
Pennsylvania	2,297	1,605	1,382	1,602	1,656	-641	51	9	13	16	15	15
Oregon	1,535	1,415	1,677	1,313	1,579	44	164	14	15	14	18	16
Illinois	896	1,037	1,092	1,329	1,352	456	315	20	19	20	17	17
Oklahoma	744	1,265	1,437	1,272	1,351	607	86	24	16	15	19	18
Georgia	316	430	1,177	1,358	1,191	875	761	32	27	17	16	19
Nebraska	816	1,115	914	1,139	1,172	356	57	22	18	21	20	20
South Dakota	369	855	899	910	1,131	762	276	30	22	22	22	21
Kentucky	423	358	627	816	1,022	599	664	29	29	25	24	22
Michigan	964	1,258	1,107	1,026	980	16	-278	18	17	19	21	23
North Dakota	507	827	822	892	973	466	146	28	23	23	23	24
South Carolina	1,116	628	461	769	830	-286	202	15	25	28	25	25
Alabama	276	300	536	708	783	507	483	33	30	26	26	26
Kansas	730	865	760	816	621	-109	-244	25	21	24	24	27
Washington	808	525	375	437	513	-295	-12	23	26	29	27	28
New Jersey	334	166	159	240	490	156	324	31	36	38	32	29
Delaware	919	280	344	299	412	-507	132	19	31	31	30	30
New York	974	722	493	414	376	-598	-346	17	24	27	28	31
Massachusetts	642	362	361	345	351	-291	-11	26	28	30	29	32
Florida	165	206	226	197	206	41	0	37	34	35	34	33
Maryland	535	170	237	217	200	-335	30	27	35	34	33	34
Montana 1/	67	8	285	255	196	7	-64	44	47	32	31	35
Idaho 1/	122	252						40	32			
Connecticut	271	235	238	190	175	-96	-60	34	33	33	35	36
Mississippi	147	144	169	139	115	-32	-29	38	37	37	36	37
Arizona	97	97	209	190	105	8	-8	42	40	36	35	38
New Hampshire	142	108	86	103	86	-56	-22	39	39	40	38	39
Tennessee	175	129	100	115	66	-109	-63	36	38	39	37	40
Maine	259	80	28	36	48	-211	-32	35	41	42	39	41
Vermont	115	28	20	19	25	-90	-3	41	44	44	41	42
Louisiana	78	58	35	28	22	-56	-36	43	43	41	40	43
Rhode Island	52	24	21	11	13	-39	-11	46	45	43	42	44
New Mexico	56	73	8	7	11	-45	-62	45	42	45	43	45
Wyoming	13	13	3	4	4	-9	-9	47	46	46	44	46
Nevada	10	1	0	0	0	-10	-1	48	48	47	45	47

1/ In 1963-65, Montana and Idaho are combined to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 9.--Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1960-65

Month of marketing	Light breeds advanced 4 months			Heavy breeds: Hens advanced 5 months			Heavy breeds: Toms advanced 6 months			All turkeys: Sum of preceding columns		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Jan.	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4
Feb.	.3	.5	.3	.4	.5	.6	.5	.9	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9
Mar.	.4	.6	.3	.5	.7	.7	.4	.5	.6	1.3	1.8	1.6
Apr.	.6	.9	.3	.8	1.0	.9	.5	.7	.7	1.8	2.6	1.9
May	.6	1.0	.4	1.0	1.8	1.2	.8	1.0	.9	2.4	3.7	2.4
June	.8	.8	.5	1.6	2.7	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.2	3.5	5.3	3.3
July	1.0	1.1	.7	3.5	4.8	2.8	1.6	2.7	1.6	6.0	8.6	5.1
Aug.	1.1	1.6	.9	7.0	9.0	7.0	3.5	4.8	2.8	11.5	15.4	10.7
Sept.	1.6	2.1	1.5	8.3	10.3	9.7	7.0	9.0	7.0	16.9	21.3	18.3
Oct.	1.7	1.9	1.6	8.1	10.4	10.4	8.3	10.3	9.7	18.1	22.6	21.7
Nov.	1.6	1.8	1.5	5.7	7.2	6.9	8.1	10.4	10.4	15.4	19.4	18.8
Dec.	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.5	3.0	3.0	5.7	7.2	6.9	9.4	11.2	10.9
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Jan.	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	4.4	4.4	4.7
Feb.	.4	.5	.7	.5	.4	.3	1.0	.8	.8	1.9	1.6	1.8
Mar.	.3	.5	.6	.5	.5	.4	.5	.4	.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Apr.	.5	.6	.6	.5	.7	.4	.5	.5	.4	1.5	1.7	1.4
May	.6	.7	.7	.7	.9	.7	.5	.7	.4	1.8	2.3	1.8
June	.6	.8	.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	.7	.9	.7	2.7	3.4	3.0
July	.8	1.0	1.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	5.7	6.4	6.4
Aug.	.9	1.3	1.2	8.0	8.8	8.9	3.5	3.6	3.8	12.4	13.7	13.9
Sept.	1.6	1.8	1.6	9.8	10.1	10.2	8.0	8.8	8.9	19.3	20.7	20.8
Oct.	1.5	1.8	1.6	9.9	10.0	10.5	9.8	10.1	10.2	21.1	21.8	22.4
Nov.	1.7	1.7	2.0	7.1	7.5	8.0	9.9	10.0	10.5	18.6	19.2	20.4
Dec.	1.1	1.3	1/1.3	3.0	3.2	4.0	7.1	7.5	8.0	11.1	12.0	1/13.2

1/ Assumes year-to-year change in August hatch will be the same as eggs in incubators on August 1.

Table 10 --Charges on U. S. broilers and turkeys imported by West Germany, per pound, July 30, 1962 to date

Period	Type II broilers				Type II turkeys	
	Gate price	Levy			Gate price	Variable levy
		Supplemental	Variable	Total		
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1962:						
July 30-September 30	33.84	0.03	9.68	9.71	34.57	12.02
October 1-December 31	33.81	2.83	9.72	12.55	34.57	12.02
1963:						
January 1-March 31	33.09	2.73	10.21	12.94	34.30	13.38
April 1-June 9	32.84	2.27	10.77	13.04	33.89	13.38
June 10-June 30	32.84	3.40	10.77	14.17	33.89	13.38
July 1-July 31	32.21	2.72	10.77	13.49	33.89	13.38
August 1-September 31	32.42	2.72	10.66	13.38	34.20	12.93
October 1-October 20	32.59	2.72	10.55	13.27	34.37	13.27
October 21-December 31	32.59	1.70	10.55	12.25	34.37	13.27
1964:						
January 1-February 9	32.59	2.27	10.09	12.36	34.27	12.81
February 10-March 31	32.59	2.83	10.09	12.92	34.27	12.81
April 1-July 31	32.78	2.83	9.87	12.70	34.64	12.36
August 1-September 30	32.83	2.83	9.98	12.81	34.80	12.47
October 1-October 29	32.71	2.83	10.06	12.89	34.58	12.67
October 30-November 15	32.71	3.97	10.06	14.03	34.58	12.67
November 16-December 31	32.71	5.67	10.06	15.73	34.58	12.67
1965:						
January 1-March 5	32.71	5.67	10.06	15.73	34.58	12.67
March 6-March 14	32.71	6.80	10.06	16.86	34.58	12.67
March 15-March 31	32.71	7.94	10.06	18.00	34.58	12.67
April 1-June 27	32.71	7.94	10.06	18.00	34.58	12.67
June 28-June 30	32.71	7.37	10.06	17.43	34.58	12.67
July 1 -	32.99	7.37	9.53	16.90	35.01	11.99

Compiled by Dairy and Poultry Division, FAS.

Table 11.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tablea 17-19.--Egg prices: Average price per dozen at mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg producta													
United States, received by farmera													
1964	Ct.	38.6	35.7	34.3	31.7	30.1	30.7	31.9	34.8	35.0	34.7	34.1	33.0
1965	Ct.	30.9	30.6	30.7	32.7	29.4	29.9	31.5	34.0				
Grade A large eggs in retail stores in urban areas 2/3/													
1964	Ct.	60.2	57.6	53.0	51.5	48.4	47.3	49.9	53.2	59.5	56.9	55.9	53.8
1965	Ct.	52.0	48.9	47.4	50.4	49.7	47.6	49.5					
New York, wholesale:													
Extras, mixed colors or brown 4/:													
Large, 70 percent A													
1964	Ct.	42½-44	33-34½	35-36	31-32	29-30	35½-36½	36½-38	40-41	39-40	41½-42½	38-39½	33½-35
1965	Ct.	29½-31	32-33½	36-37½	35½-37	30-31½	33½-34½	36½-38	42½-44				
Minimum 10 percent AA, white 5/:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	45-48	35-37	35½-37½	30-32	28-30½	36-37	38-40	42-43½	39½-41½	39-40½	40-42	35½-37½
1965	Ct.	29-31	32-34	34-36	38½-40	28½-31	33-35	35½-37	42-43½				
Medium													
1964	Ct.	41½-43½	32-33½	32½-34	29-30½	23-24	27-28	27½-28½	31½-32	28-29	30½-31½	30½-31½	32-33
1965	Ct.	25-26½	29-31	27½-29	33-34½	23½-25½	25-26	28-29½	35-37				
Frozen egg 6/:													
Mixed whole egg, dark colored													
1964	Ct.	30-31	29½-31	28-30	26-27½	26¾-28½	26½-28½	27-29	27½-29	27¾-29	27½-29	28-29½	27½-28½
1965	Ct.	26½-28½	24½-26	24½-26½	25½-26½	26-27	27-28½	28½-30	28-30				
Yolk 7/													
1964	Ct.	58-61	58-61	53-55	54½-57	55-57	53½-56	54-56	54-57	53½-54½	54-55	54-55½	54-55
1965	Ct.	54-55	53-54	51-52	44½-51½	46-51	48-52	49-52	49-53				
White													
1964	Ct.	17-18	16½-17½	15-16½	13-14	13½-14½	13½-14½	14¼-15½	15-16	15½-17	16-16½	15-16	12½-14
1965	Ct.	11-13½	11-12½	10¾-12½	11-12	11½-12½	12½-13½	13½-15	14¼-15½				
Chicago, weighted average, delivered													
Extras, mixed colors, 60-79 percent A:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	40.82	30.87	32.55	28.80	26.57	32.35	32.68	39.22	35.65	35.76	34.14	30.80
1965	Ct.	25.70	29.30	31.74	34.02	27.99	29.56	30.47	36.64				
Medium													
1964	Ct.	37.11	28.36	31.08	28.07	23.03	24.64	25.81	30.75	28.94	28.35	25.28	26.67
1965	Ct.	23.25	26.20	27.50	31.57	23.95	24.67	26.11	29.69				
Iowa, received by farmers 8/													
Buyer quality snd volume incentive:													
Large or better													
1964	Ct.	28-38	28-31	29-32	24½-27½	23½-26	28½-31	29½-32	35-37½	32-34½	32½-35	32-35½	27-30½
1965	Ct.	23-27½	26-30	26½-30½	30-34	23½-27½	25-29	27½-31½	31½-36				
Medium													
1964	Ct.	27½-36	25½-28½	26-29½	23½-26½	18-20½	20½-23	20½-24	25-28½	23-26½	25½-29	23-27½	22½-26½
1965	Ct.	18½-22½	21½-25½	21½-25½	27-32	18-24	18-22½	21-25½	25½-30				
Other farm eggs:													
Large or better													
1964	Ct.	31-32	26-27	25-27	22-23	22-23	24-25	24-26	30-31	27-30	28-29	28-30	24-25
1965	Ct.	20-21	22-23	22-24	24-27	21	22-23	23-25	27-29				
Medium													
1964	Ct.	25-27	22-23	22-23	20	18-20	17-18	17-19	20-22	20-21	20-23	18-20	18-19
1965	Ct.	15-16	16-17	16-17	18-22	15-17	15-17	16-18	20-21				
Georgia, received by producers, Grade A 8/:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	39½-40½	30½-31	32½	27-28	25½-26½	30½	32½-33½	37-38	35	34-36	33½-34	30½
1965	Ct.	25½	28½-29	30½-31	34	26-27	29-29½	31	35½-36½				

See footnotes on page 30.

Continued-

Table 11.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 17-19.--Egg prices: Average price per dozen at mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products -Continued													
Georgia, received by producers, Grade A 8/													
Medium													
1964	Ct.	37½-38½	27-29	30	26-27	19-21	22	24½-25½	29	26	27-29½	26-27	29
1965	Ct.	23	24½-26	24½-25½	28-29	21-23	22	25	30-31½				
San Francisco, to retailers, cartoned, Grade AA:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	49-55	44-52	45-51	39-45	38-44	38-44	36-42	42-48	44-50	41-47	39-45	41-47
1965	Ct.	38-44	35-41	34-40	35-43	35-41	35-41	37-43	42-48				
Medium													
1964	Ct.	47-53	41-51	43-49	35-41	34-40	32-38	30-36	35-41	36-42	35-41	33-39	37-43
1965	Ct.	36-42	29-35	28-34	30-36	30-36	30-36	31-37	36-42				
Tables 20-22.--Average broiler prices per pound													
Liveweight:													
United States, at farm													
1964	Ct.	14.2	14.2	14.3	13.7	13.7	14.0	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.4	14.5	13.6
1965	Ct.	14.5	14.9	15.6	15.1	15.3	15.7	15.6	15.3				
Del-Mar-Va, at farm													
1964	Ct.	15.5	15.3	15.2	14.7	14.7	15.7	16.2	16.3	15.9	15.7	15.3	14.0
1965	Ct.	16.5	16.3	17.0	15.7	16.6	16.6	16.3					
North Georgia, delivered processing plant:													
1964	Ct.	14.4	14.4	14.6	13.8	13.7	14.0	15.0	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.6	14.0
1965	Ct.	14.8	15.2	15.8	15.3	15.6	16.1	15.6					
Central California, at farm													
1964	Ct.	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.3
1965	Ct.	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.5	17.0	17.0	16.7					
Ready-to-cook weight:													
Frying chickens in retail stores in urban areas 2/3/													
1964	Ct.	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.9	38.7	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.1	38.2
1965	Ct.	37.5	38.8	38.5	38.6	37.7	40.8	40.5					
Chicken breasts, in retail urban areas 2/9/													
1964	Ct.	66.4	66.2	65.8	64.3	65.0	65.3	66.6	65.8	65.7	66.0	65.4	66.0
1965	Ct.	66.4	67.4	67.5	67.0	66.3	68.7	69.3					
Broilers, Chicago average paid delivered (Grade A ice packed)													
1964	Ct.	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.4	24.1	24.4	26.0	25.6	25.8	25.1	25.2	24.1
1965	Ct.	25.3	26.2	26.9	26.0	26.6	27.0	26.7					
Broilers, New York, average paid delivered (Grade A ice packed)													
1964	Ct.	26.9	26.6	24.7	24.4	24.2	25.2	26.2	26.1	25.9	25.2	25.0	23.6
1965	Ct.	26.0	26.2	27.1	25.8	27.1	27.2	26.9					
Tables 23-25.--Average turkey prices per pound													
Liveweight:													
United States, at farm at mid-month													
1964	Ct.	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.3	21.5	21.0	20.5	20.9	20.8	20.4	21.1	22.3
1965	Ct.	21.9	22.2	22.6	23.6	23.7	23.4	22.3	21.9				

See footnotes on page 30.

Continued-

Table 11.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 23-25.--Average turkey prices per pound -Continued													
Liveweight -Continued													
San Joaquin Valley:													
Heavy-type young toms													
1964	Ct.	20.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.4	19.5	19.2	20.2	21.0
1965	Ct.	21.4	---	---	---	23.4	24.0	22.2					
Heavy-type young hens													
1964	Ct.	---	---	---	---	21.6	---	19.4	19.9	20.5	20.7	22.2	24.6
1965	Ct.	---	22.5	25.6	25.6	26.4	25.0	21.0					
Virginia, fryer-roasters													
1964	Ct.	---	---	21.1	20.2	21.0	20.7	19.6	20.3	21.4	21.4	---	---
1965	Ct.	21.9	21.9	---	---	25.1	23.3	21.9					
Iowa:													
Heavy-type young toms													
1964	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.1	19.3	19.3	---
1965	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---					
Heavy-type young hens													
1964	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.7	20.4	20.8	---
1965	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---					
Ready-to-cook weight:													
In retail stores in urban areas 2/9/10/													
Turkeys													
1964	Ct.	47.5	46.8	47.0	46.7	46.8	46.9	47.1	46.7	45.9	46.5	47.0	45.8
1965	Ct.	46.4	46.9	47.5	47.6	48.0	49.5	49.1					
New York, wholesale, frozen:													
Toms, heaviest weights quoted													
1964	Ct.	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.2	39.7	39.9	40.5
1965	Ct.	40.5	39.9	39.6	39.4	40.0	41.6	41.4					
Hens, 12-14 pounds													
1964	Ct.	37.6	36.8	35.9	36.4	37.1	36.2	34.8	36.0	36.6	36.7	37.5	39.0
1965	Ct.	39.2	39.7	39.8	41.0	42.5	39.1	36.8					
Chicago, wholesale, frozen:													
Toms, heaviest weights quoted													
1964	Ct.	39.5	39.5	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.1	38.7	39.5	39.5	38.7	38.4	38.3
1965	Ct.	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.7	40.1	40.2					
Hens, 12-14 pounds													
1964	Ct.	35.4	35.6	34.1	33.7	34.2	34.0	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	34.6	36.2
1965	Ct.	36.5	36.5	37.1	38.3	40.0	38.0	35.5					

Table 26.--Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults, broiler hatching eggs, feed and feed ingredients

Broiler-type chicks per 100													
Georgia													
1964	Dol.	9.00	8.85	8.25	8.19	7.65	7.81	8.44	8.85	9.38	9.75	9.75	10.00
1965	Dol.	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.81	9.30	9.06	9.40	9.50				
Broiler hatching eggs per dozen													
Georgia													
1964	Ct.	60.0	59.0	56.0	55.8	53.6	54.8	58.8	60.6	62.5	64.0	64.0	65.5
1965	Ct.	66.0	66.0	66.0	64.8	61.4	60.2	61.6	62.0				
All poults per 100													
1964	Dol.	57.30	59.70	62.50	63.20	62.00	62.90	60.10	54.60	50.40	49.20	50.90	53.40
1965	Dol.	57.80	57.80	58.70	59.50	61.80	62.60	60.40	56.30				

See footnotes on page 30.

Continued-

Table 11.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 26.--Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults, broiler hatching eggs, feed and feed ingredients -Continued													
Feed per 100 pounds:													
Poultry ration													
1964	Dol.	3.57	3.57	3.55	3.56	3.55	3.46	3.43	3.42	3.44	3.43	3.41	3.45
1965	Dol.	3.41	3.43	3.43	3.44	3.46	3.49	3.47	3.47				
Scratch grain													
1964	Dol.	3.98	3.97	3.97	3.98	4.00	3.90	3.91	3.88	3.94	3.95	3.92	3.94
1965	Dol.	3.90	3.91	3.94	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.94	3.95				
Broiler grower feed													
1964	Dol.	4.86	4.82	4.84	4.81	4.78	4.77	4.76	4.73	4.78	4.81	4.78	4.83
1965	Dol.	4.80	4.83	4.80	4.83	4.81	4.85	4.88	4.89				
Turkey grower feed													
1964	Dol.	4.85	4.88	4.79	4.84	4.71	4.66	4.67	4.67	4.80	4.86	4.78	4.81
1965	Dol.	4.69	4.76	4.70	4.73	4.72	4.79	4.81	4.87				
Corn 11/													
1964	Dol.	1.95	1.93	1.98	2.04	2.07	2.07	2.00	2.00	2.09	1.96	1.86	2.04
1965	Dol.	2.05	2.09	2.11	2.16	2.20	2.21	2.18	2.11				
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein													
1964	Dol.	5.17	5.13	5.05	5.01	4.87	4.74	4.76	4.68	4.76	4.86	4.77	4.77
1965	Dol.	4.76	4.81	4.80	4.82	4.82	4.90	5.03	5.04				
Tables 27-28.--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, 50 States													
Average for the month:													
Number of layers on farms													
1964	Mil.	304.3	301.5	299.7	295.9	292.2	288.6	287.3	290.7	297.8	303.9	306.8	308.4
1965	Mil.	305.6	300.8	297.7	294.5	291.7	290.0	289.0					
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1964	No.	1,754	1,723	1,924	1,910	1,973	1,870	1,860	1,789	1,692	1,731	1,680	1,763
1965	No.	1,815	1,686	1,910	1,896	1,975	1,875	1,873					
Total monthly egg production													
1964	Mil. cs.	14.8	14.4	16.0	15.7	16.0	15.0	14.8	14.4	14.0	14.6	14.3	15.1
1965	Mil. cs.	15.4	14.1	15.8	15.5	16.0	15.1	15.0					
First of month:													
Number of layers on farms													
1964	Mil.	306.8	301.8	301.2	298.1	293.7	290.5	286.7	288.0	293.4	302.3	305.6	308.0
1965	Mil.	308.8	302.4	299.1	296.3	292.7	290.6	289.3	288.6				
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1964	No.	55.2	58.0	60.9	63.3	64.1	63.2	61.4	58.5	57.0	55.8	55.9	56.1
1965	No.	57.7	59.4	61.0	62.3	64.1	63.4	61.6	59.2				
Daily rate of egg production													
1964	Mil.	169.4	175.0	183.4	188.7	188.3	183.6	176.0	168.5	167.2	168.7	170.9	172.8
1965	Mil.	178.2	179.6	182.5	184.6	187.6	184.3	178.2	170.9				
Table 29.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States													
Eggs produced on farms													
1964	1,000 cs.	14,822	14,431	16,014	15,703	16,017	14,989	14,842	14,447	13,994	14,614	14,319	15,103
1965	1,000 cs.	15,408	14,083	15,797	15,511	16,000	15,100	15,030					
Shell eggs to storage													
1964	1,000 cs.	70	-59	-33	36	90	30	-17	-65	36	5	-58	-40
1965	1,000 cs.	-5	-16	-3	15	268	204	-3					

See footnotes on page 30.

Continued-

Table 11.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 29.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States -Continued													
Eggs broken commercially 12/													
1964	1,000 cs.	708	1,154	1,533	1,780	2,156	2,020	1,525	918	837	817	811	893
1965	1,000 cs.	1,180	1,300	1,673	1,497	1,836	2,104	1,654					
Eggs used for hatching													
1964	1,000 cs.	833	1,047	1,100	1,087	923	853	780	710	743	733	770	813
1965	1,000 cs.	823	1,014	1,087	1,122	1,003	936						
Balance													
1964	1,000 cs.	13,211	11,014	13,414	12,800	12,848	12,089	12,554	12,884	12,378	13,059	12,796	13,437
1965	1,000 cs.	13,410	11,785	13,040	12,877	12,893	11,856						
USDA purchases of dried egg solids (shell equivalent)													
1964	1,000 cs.	---	---	30	374	305	354	180	121	54	89	25	---
1965	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Table 30.--Commercial production of poultry and red meat, 48 States													
Chicken and turkey meat, ready-to-cook weight 13/													
1964	Mil. lb.	557	464	494	541	569	611	635	699	778	838	725	640
1965	Mil. lb.	560	469	526	541	563	645	683					
Total red meat, carcass weight 14/													
1964	Mil. lb.	2,822	2,393	2,594	2,716	2,553	2,584	2,537	2,428	2,625	2,924	2,697	2,814
1965	Mil. lb.	2,690	2,352	2,778	2,523	2,350	2,455	2,400					
Table 31.--Chicken certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Young													
1964	Mil. lb.	391.8	345.6	371.2	406.6	423.0	454.5	436.0	432.8	419.9	413.8	339.3	376.3
1965	Mil. lb.	396.0	353.0	407.7	420.3	433.1	486.8	467.3					
Mature													
1964	Mil. lb.	39.3	26.7	31.1	32.4	30.2	30.6	28.3	32.2	39.7	54.1	44.2	46.9
1965	Mil. lb.	41.9	33.2	33.9	29.6	26.8	28.0	28.0					
Total													
1964	Mil. lb.	431.0	372.3	402.3	439.1	453.2	485.2	464.2	464.9	459.7	467.4	383.5	423.2
1965	Mil. lb.	437.8	386.3	441.6	449.9	459.9	514.8	495.3					
Table 32.--Turkey certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Fryer-roasters													
1964	Mil. lb.	5.9	5.7	7.7	8.0	6.5	8.9	9.1	8.9	10.7	12.9	11.9	7.8
1965	Mil. lb.	4.1	4.8	6.2	6.5	6.9	9.4	9.1					
Young turkeys													
1964	Mil. lb.	25.4	6.2	6.3	7.9	12.7	29.0	71.7	135.1	197.1	245.0	238.5	134.9
1965	Mil. lb.	26.9	8.4	7.7	7.4	13.5	33.8	81.6					
Old turkeys													
1964	Mil. lb.	.9	.6	1.7	2.1	10.7	14.8	5.7	1.6	.4	.3	.2	.2
1965	Mil. lb.	.2	.5	.7	1.6	6.6	11.6	5.0					
Total turkey													
1964	Mil. lb.	32.1	12.5	15.6	18.0	29.9	52.6	86.6	145.6	208.3	258.3	250.6	143.0
1965	Mil. lb.	31.2	13.7	14.5	15.6	27.0	54.7	95.7					

See footnotes on page 30.

Continued-

Table 11.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 33.--Chicken and turkey inspected for canning and other processed foods in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Chicken:													
Young													
1964	Mil. lb.	9.9	9.7	9.5	11.2	11.9	11.0	10.8	10.1	10.2	9.9	9.3	10.5
1965	Mil. lb.	10.8	9.1	11.8	11.4	11.6	14.4	10.8					
Mature													
1964	Mil. lb.	23.4	20.0	21.4	20.4	19.2	17.0	18.1	20.1	21.3	27.1	24.2	24.5
1965	Mil. lb.	25.9	24.1	25.7	24.6	25.1	26.4	28.3					
Total													
1964	Mil. lb.	33.3	29.8	30.9	31.6	31.1	27.9	28.9	30.2	31.5	37.0	33.4	35.1
1965	Mil. lb.	36.7	33.3	37.4	36.0	36.7	40.9	39.2					
Turkey													
1964	Mil. lb.	16.5	12.4	13.6	15.2	15.0	18.2	17.1	17.8	19.4	23.6	21.7	20.5
1965	Mil. lb.	16.8	15.1	17.6	18.0	16.4	19.1	21.7					
Table 34.--Chicks hatched by types and pullet chicks placed													
Chicks hatched:													
Broiler-type													
1964	Mil.	182.0	185.3	212.0	211.1	219.6	205.6	201.3	186.5	166.4	174.5	176.0	185.6
1965	Mil.	190.5	188.1	217.2	223.3	238.1	226.8	223.3					
Egg-type													
1964	Mil.	31.3	42.3	74.4	89.6	77.5	47.0	32.3	26.7	28.4	28.9	24.9	25.2
1965	Mil.	31.8	37.1	60.3	74.1	68.8	47.6	32.8					
Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks 15/:													
Total for month													
1964	Thou.	1,970	2,298	3,263	2,880	2,302	2,692	2,618	2,592	2,299	2,502	2,039	1,864
1965	Thou.	2,001	2,612	3,255	3,768	3,197	2,657	2,572					
Cumulation relevant to breeder flock 16/													
1964	Thou.	20,669	20,541	21,578	22,336	22,670	21,856	19,398	17,817	17,445	18,568	19,182	19,011
1965	Thou.	19,142	19,645	20,615	20,944	21,148	19,924	18,908	18,607	18,527	19,164	20,340	21,238
1966	Thou.	21,393	21,926										
For laying flock replacements 17/													
1964	Thou.	17,775	23,556	40,565	47,808	41,122	26,295	18,869	16,047	16,614	17,026	14,580	14,483
1965	Thou.	17,980	21,254	33,553	40,941	37,734	26,586	19,084					
Table 35.--Poults hatched by breeds													
Poults hatched:													
Light breeds													
1964	Thou.	703	805	1,027	1,299	1,838	1,777	1,732	1,271	703	675	568	634
1965	Thou.	668	752	989	1,185	1,650	1,632	1,950					
Heavy white breeds													
1964	Thou.	1,828	3,139	6,700	7,876	7,996	6,904	3,423	1,257	513	513	617	1,074
1965	Thou.	1,869	3,804	7,965	9,563	9,961	8,038	4,733					
Other heavy breeds													
1964	Thou.	1,419	4,342	10,883	12,318	11,934	8,055	2,998	402	170	191	250	333
1965	Thou.	1,230	3,823	9,810	10,921	11,060	7,874	3,334					
Total heavy breeds													
1964	Thou.	3,247	7,481	17,583	20,194	19,930	14,959	6,421	1,659	683	704	867	1,407
1965	Thou.	3,099	7,627	17,775	20,484	21,021	15,912	8,067					
All breeds													
1964	Thou.	3,950	8,286	18,610	21,493	21,768	16,736	8,153	2,930	1,386	1,379	1,435	2,041
1965	Thou.	3,767	8,379	18,764	21,669	22,671	17,544	10,017					

See footnotes on page 30.

Continued-

Table 11.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 36.--Cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs, first of the month													
All frozen eggs													
1964	Mil. lb.	55.4	44.0	40.3	45.7	62.4	85.7	105.6	113.8	107.9	97.6	84.3	68.8
1965	Mil. lb.	58.1	53.8	52.7	55.4	56.0	66.8	84.3	97.7				
Shell eggs													
1964	1,000 cs.	67	137	78	45	81	171	201	184	119	155	160	102
1965	1,000 cs.	62	57	41	38	53	321	525	522				
Shell equivalent of all eggs													
1964	1,000 cs.	1,469	1,250	1,099	1,202	1,661	2,341	2,876	3,064	2,851	2,626	2,294	1,843
1965	1,000 cs.	1,534	1,420	1,375	1,442	1,470	2,012	2,660	2,995				
Table 37.--Cold storage holdings of frozen egg, by types, first of the month													
Frozen whole mixed egg													
1964	Mil. lb.	26.1	20.7	19.5	21.2	29.8	41.3	52.0	58.5	58.2	53.9	47.6	38.4
1965	Mil. lb.	31.3	28.3	27.1	28.5	25.6	30.8	44.1	56.6				
Frozen egg whites													
1964	Mil. lb.	11.3	8.7	8.0	9.9	13.4	19.0	23.8	23.9	21.7	18.8	15.6	12.9
1965	Mil. lb.	11.5	10.8	10.4	11.0	11.4	13.8	15.5	15.9				
Frozen egg yolks													
1964	Mil. lb.	16.5	13.3	12.0	13.7	18.3	24.3	27.9	29.6	26.3	23.3	19.4	15.6
1965	Mil. lb.	13.1	12.9	13.2	14.9	18.0	21.0	23.4	23.3				
Tables 38-40.--Cold storage holdings of poultry, first of the month													
Broilers and fryers													
1964	Mil. lb.	30.2	30.3	28.0	25.3	23.4	23.3	22.7	23.6	23.4	22.9	24.6	23.8
1965	Mil. lb.	26.8	27.4	25.5	21.9	24.3	20.1	20.3	20.7				
Turkey													
1964	Mil. lb.	217.5	214.7	188.1	151.1	122.5	99.9	88.7	102.5	149.1	233.0	342.2	273.6
1965	Mil. lb.	207.4	195.1	166.9	135.0	103.7	81.5	69.0	85.4				
Poultry excluding turkeys and ducks													
1964	Mil. lb.	134.6	134.7	123.7	114.9	111.9	110.4	112.7	112.0	110.8	118.4	130.3	131.6
1965	Mil. lb.	138.5	136.7	127.2	111.8	104.2	88.7	81.8	80.2				
Tables 41-42.--Exports of fresh or frozen poultry to selected areas													
Broilers:													
Common Market:													
West Germany													
1964	Thou. lb.	2,730	3,253	3,887	2,786	4,434	3,040	2,283	2,170	3,494	3,239	2,484	2,075
1965	Thou. lb.	357	887	1,895	1,809	1,582	1,489						
Total													
1964	Thou. lb.	3,342	3,751	4,661	3,530	4,915	3,811	3,132	2,616	3,851	3,788	2,959	2,498
1965	Thou. lb.	462	1,224	2,366	2,394	2,096	1,796						
Other countries													
1964	Thou. lb.	5,408	5,789	5,192	4,532	6,140	4,903	6,593	5,139	5,425	7,455	5,534	5,702
1965	Thou. lb.	1,741	3,349	5,139	4,223	3,989	4,155						
Grand total													
1964	Thou. lb.	8,750	9,540	9,853	8,062	11,055	8,714	9,725	7,755	9,276	11,243	8,493	8,200
1965	Thou. lb.	2,203	4,573	7,505	6,617	6,085	5,951						

See footnotes on page 30.

Continued-

Table 11.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 41-42.--Exports of fresh or frozen poultry to selected areas -Continued													
Turkey:													
Common Market													
West Germany													
1964	Thou. lb.	1,291	1,156	1,139	650	538	621	824	2,078	4,285	5,775	2,670	2,104
1965	Thou. lb.	644	1,526	2,587	1,835	948	1,812						
Total													
1964	Thou. lb.	1,517	1,565	1,410	1,128	902	1,293	1,323	2,509	5,651	7,326	3,182	2,796
1965	Thou. lb.	1,044	1,980	3,316	2,495	1,873	2,571						
Other countries													
1964	Thou. lb.	251	597	1,081	880	839	1,546	1,701	697	789	1,613	1,096	1,540
1965	Thou. lb.	238	220	412	428	537	409						
Grand total													
1964	Thou. lb.	1,768	2,162	2,491	2,008	1,741	2,839	3,024	3,206	6,440	8,939	4,278	4,336
1965	Thou. lb.	1,282	2,200	3,728	2,923	2,410	2,980						
Tables 43-46.--USDA contracts to purchase dried egg solids, young chickens and turkey													
Dried egg solids (shell equivalent)													
1964	1,000 cs.	---	---	29.5	374.1	305.2	354.4	179.7	120.6	54.1	88.6	24.6	---
1965	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Young chickens, ready-to-cook weight													
1964 18/	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,610	8,850	10,050	8,310	7,350	11,760
1965	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Turkey, ready-to-cook weight													
1964	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,760	31,405	16,610	---	---
1965	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				

1/ These data update tables 17 through 46 in the "Selected Statistical Series for Poultry and Eggs Through 1964", Bulletin ERS 232, issued May 1965. Table numbers shown are the same as those in this statistical supplement to the "Poultry and Egg Situation".
2/ Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices collected during a three-day period in month.
3/ Fifty urban sreas in sample.
4/ Midwestern.
5/ Nearby.
6/ First Friday of each month.
7/ Highest color quoted.
8/ Mostly price when quoted.
9/ Thirty-five urban areaa.
10/ Birds weighing 8-16 pounds.
11/ Prices received by farmers converted to a hundredweight basis.
12/ Excluding USDA purchaaes.
13/ Chicken and turkey meat excludes slaughter on farms for home use and non-farm production. Estimates of monthly poultry meat production baaed on available indications of marketings developed from information on inventories, numbers raised, intentions to raise and market poultry as well as data on chick placements and current monthly marketings.
14/ Excludes farm slaughter, lard and rendered pork fat.
15/ Placements reported by leading breeders. Doea not include additional breeders added beginning in 1964.
16/ Sum of domestic placements 7-14 months previoua. Excludes additional breeders added in January 1964.
17/ One-half egg-type chick hatch plus pullet chicks placed for hatchery supply flocks. including data for additional breeders of broiler chicks.
18/ Does not include 630,000 pounds of canned chicken purchased in July and 630,000 pounds in Auguat.

1966 OUTLOOK

The 43rd Annual National Agricultural Outlook Conference is to be held November 15-18, 1965 in the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. The Poultry Session is tentatively scheduled for the afternoon of Wednesday, November 17.

The 1965 edition of the Handbook of Agricultural Charts, is now being prepared and is scheduled for release early in October. This reference book will contain information on the overall agricultural economic situation, farm commodities, foreign agricultural trade, marketing, farm population, and family living. Single copies may be obtained by sending a post card to Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250.

The Outlook Issue of the Poultry and Egg Situation is scheduled for release November 5, 1965.

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